ല്ലാമുണ്ട്. ആ കണ്ടീഷൻസ് അനുസരിച്ചാണ് മുമ്പിലത്തെ സിവിൽ സപ്ലൈ കമ്മിഷണർ ലൈസൻസുകൾ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളത്. അതുപ്രകാരമേ ഇപ്പോഴും കൊടുക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri)*: On the decision of the Government to introduce rationing, were not the licences then existing cancelled by the Government. Was there not a publication in the Gazette that the existing licences stand cancelled?

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: Rationing scheme is intended only for retail business and licences have not been cancelled.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: May I know among the present licensees how many new persons who have not been in the trade are existing?

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: I want notice.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: May I know how many persons who have not been sellers of rice before have been granted licences?

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: I want notice.

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar)*: I shall give the information. Certain co-operative societies which were not trading before, applied for licences and we thought it would be better in the interests of proper distribution of rice among the poor people to grant them licences.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri)*: Can the Treasury Bench assure the House that the cancellation of the licences published in the Gazette refers only to retail dealers?

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar)*: I don't think there has been any cancellation of licenses. Persons have been given permits to purchase paddy. Those permits have been cancelled. Certain mill-owners and merchants were given permission to go and purchase paddy from the ryots so that it could be milled and converted into rice. Big mill-owners in Trichur had to be given such permits. Those permits have been cancelled. Because Government was going to purchase, individual purchases by merchants had to be stopped. To facilitate that, those permits were cancelled, licences are continued so long as they continue to trade.

Rao Sahib K. Ayyappan *(Ezhuvas-Kanayannur)*: Are all the old licensees given new licences according to the new rationing system?

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: New licences are being prepared and all of them will be given.

FAIR PRICE SHOPS—EXPENDITURE FOR

87. **Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar** *(Nellayi)*: Will Government be pleased to state the total expenditure estimated for the conduct of the proposed fair price shops for one year?

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: The total expenditure for one year will roughly be Rs. 90,000.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar *(Nellayi)*: What is the number of fair price shops to be opened in the whole State.

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: 100. But now we have 106.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar *(Nellayi)*: One shop in each Panchayat area. Was that not the proposal?

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: That was the proposal. But more had to be opened.

Mr. President: Where the Panchayat area is particular, you may have two shops.

Mr. T.A. Ramachandra Ayyar *(Nellayi)*: Do the Government think that this will be sufficient to supply the whole area?

Mr. President: The intention of the fair price shops is not to replace the retail shops. The original intention was, where retail shop-keepers were not able to supply rice or were not selling at proper prices, fair price shops will be established from where people can get rice readily and at proper prices and that will have an influence on the sale in retail shops. Now the position is changed on account of the introduction of rationing. The people got into the habit of going to fair price shops and so we are giving the public the option to continue to use these fair price shops or to use the ordinary retail shops of whom they were customers provided, they are respectable persons. If the rationing scheme works very successfully, it may be possible in course of time gradually to abolish most of the fair price shops and as in Britain and in many other countries where rationing is in force, to deal only through the ordinary private retailer.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: May I know whether any census has been taken as to the number of retail shops that have been catering to the public.

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Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar)*: No census has been taken. But we have got a list of those who come within the definition of wholesale dealers according to the rules. Persons who had in their possession more than ten bags at a time are considered persons whose trade should be controlled.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: What I intended to elucidate was to see what was the number of shops that were actually doing this business in ordinary times. We have 279 villages in Cochin State and nearly a million and a half of population. These 279 villages are served by 100 fair price shops. Therefore, that was a supplementary arrangement brought into effect for the convenience of the public. In doing that supplementary arrangement did you take into consideration the number of shops that are required?

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: We are taking the number.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: What is the definition of Fair Price?

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar)*: Price fixed by the Government as fair price.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: When rice is sold on the other side of Cochin at 2 annas 1 pie per nazhi the price in Cochin State is 2 annas 8 pies.

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar)*: The reason is this. They get only Bezwada rice. Latterly we have been getting very little of Bezwada rice. We were getting from Sind and other places.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: For Bezwada rice in British Cochin they fixed it at Rs. 16 and for the same rice we fixed it at Rs. 19 per bag on the 4th of December.

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar)*: In December we had not so much of that rice at all. We raised the price of paddy. When we raised the price of paddy, we had to put this price.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: You had taken stocks from merchants at Rs. 16 and that was the same price for which they also got at British Cochin. I think that was on the 4th December. Since then, there has not been any revision. At that time they fixed at Rs. 16—12—0 but you raised the price to Rs. 19—12—0 for the same kind of rice.

Mr. President: The reason is this. British Cochin is part of the Madras Province and the Madras Government have guaranteed British Cochin sufficient rice for their needs regularly from Bezwada. They get the full quantity for all their needs every month. The position in Cochin is altogether different. In spite of all our efforts we have not been able to get all that we required in time regularly from Bezwada where price is low. It may interest you to know that the other day the Government of India were considering the question of sending a ship to Cochin which will give us 100,000 tons. The arrangement fell through because there was a telephone call from Delhi when I was not here. The cost would come to Rs. 40 a bag. We have to depend not upon Bezwada rice alone where the Madras Government have been taking successful steps to keep prices down, but we have to depend upon rice from Sind where the price is very high, Bengal rice still higher, Cuttack rice also high and C. P., where price is not fixed, and so, we have to fix a reasonable price which will cover the resultant loss that we will sustain from getting rice from North India, with the profit that we may make on the rice which we get from Bezwada. At present, we have also raised the price of paddy so as to encourage sales. The cultivator must get a reasonable return in order that there may be an increase of output of food crops in the State. We are carefully watching the prices but at the present time I consider that the prices that we have fixed compares favourably with prices generally obtaining in areas surrounding us except British Cochin. I consider the prices we have fixed is at the present time reasonable and proper.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: I have no quarrel on the price we fix. The prices fixed are different for different varieties of rice. My only point is a particular kind of rice will have the same expenditure whether it goes to British Cochin or comes here. What is the reason for this difference in price?

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: Because the purchases might have been made on different dates.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon *(Trichur-North)*: May I know whether all the 106 fair price shops have begun functioning?

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: A few more remain to be opened because the candidates appointed have not joined duty.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon *(Trichur-North)*: How many, may I know?

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: Below a dozen.

Mr. P. P. Devassy *(Trichur-South)*: May I know the number of people purchasing from a fair price shop?

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Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: It must be roughly 500. We are giving an option to the customers to select their own shops and in some cases the number may go up to 800.

Rao Sahib K. Ayyappan *(Ezhuvas-Kanayannur)*: If you do not restrict the number, there will be a rush in the shop.

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: We are appointing more retail dealers.

Rao Sahib K. Ayyappan *(Ezhuvas-Kanayannur)*: If you do not restrict the number of purchasers, there will be great difficulties and I am actually told there is difficulty at Cherai where one shop had to deal with 800 purchasers.

Mr. President: It may probably be due to the fact that the work was done in a hurry. Government are trying to see that the number should not exceed 500. There have been some difficulty in some areas but that will be rectified.

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: Owing to some vigorous canvassing, some of the shops got only 85 customers and some got 800.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: What is the number of customers for each shop ?

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: The maximum is fixed at 500.

മിസ്റ്റർ വി. കെ. കുട്ടി: 800-ൽ വല്ലിക്കാതെ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുവാനായിട്ട നോക്കാമൊ ?

മിസ്റ്റർ എം. എം. പോൾ: നോക്കാം.

Mr. T. S. Ramachandra Ayyar *(Chittur-Tattamangalam)*: May I know the margin per bag of rice that you allow to the retailer, I mean the difference between the cost price and the selling price.

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar)*: It will be about 4 to 6 annas per bag.

മിസ്റ്റർ സി. കെ. നായർ: ഫെയർ പ്രൈസ് ഷാപ്പുകൾ തുടങ്ങാത്ത താലൂക്കുകളുണ്ടൊ?

മിസ്റ്റർ എം. എം. പോൾ: തുടങ്ങിക്കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്.

മിസ്റ്റർ സി. കെ. നായർ: തലപ്പിള്ളി താലൂക്കിൽ തുടങ്ങീട്ടുണ്ടൊ ?

മിസ്റ്റർ എം. എം. പോൾ: വടക്കാഞ്ചേരിയിൽ തുടങ്ങീട്ടുണ്ട്.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: Is there rationing in surplus taluks.

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: Throughout the State.

Mr. V. J. Mathai *(Planters)*: Are you contemplating the abolition of some fair price shops.

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: In course of time.

Mr. V. J. Mathai *(Planters)*: Will the Government be pleased to reconsider the question of abolition of the fair price shops.

Mr. President: I already explained the objects of the fair price shops. Once rationing is working very satisfactorily, there is no object in continuing it. Once the retailers do their work satisfactorily, there will be no need to continue the fair price shops at all.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: The retailers are to sell only at controlled rates.

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: Yes.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri)*: May I know whether the fair price shops sell anything other than rice ?

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: Kerosene also.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar *(Nellayi)*: Can arrangements be made for the supply of sugar also ?

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: The rationing of sugar is being attended to.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar *(Nellayi)*: May I know the number of shops opened at Ernakulam.

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: I do not know the exact number.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: Is there any difficulty to make sugar free, since there is plenty of sugar. Yesterday 1,500 bags of sugar came to Cochin without quota, without permit and was caught by the Madras Controller and the importer was asked to take it away to Calicut.

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: We are getting only a limited quantity.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: The more you tighten the sugar the higher the price in the black market. 5 per cent was released with the result that the 5 per cent disappeared in no time.

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Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: We have released another portion to the public.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: I tried to get one maund. I cannot get it.

Mr. President: I have to remind the Hon'ble Member that this is question time.

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: Sugar was available from Municipal Depots.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri)*: May I know where rationing has not been introduced, whether there is any limit for the quantity of rice that is being sold.

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: According to the availability of the stock. There is no other limit till rationing comes in.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri)*: Is the Government aware that in the fair price shops alleged to have been opened in Vadakkancheri, only one edangali is sold.

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: The quantity generally issued was one edangali per family.

Mr. K. T. Achyutan *(Ezhuvas-Talappalli)*: Is paddy being sold in fair price shops?

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: So long as paddy is available if people want it the idea is to supply paddy.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: Are the merchants allowed to sell sugar?

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: They are expected to sell.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: Can they sell sugar at control price without permits?

Mr. M. M. Paul *(Commissioner of Civil Supplies)*: No permit is necessary for sugar released.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: Thank you.

NEMMARA HIGH SCHOOL—STRENGTH OF STUDENTS—PARTICULARS OF

88. മിസ്റ്റർ സി. കെ. നായർ: താഴെ ചേർക്കുന്ന ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ഗവൺമെണ്ട് സദയം മറുപടി പറയുമോ:—

(എ) ഈ വിദ്യാലയവർഷത്തിൽ നെന്മാറ ഹൈസ്കൂളിൽ എത്ര അദ്ധ്യേതാക്കൾ അദ്ധ്യയനംചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്;

(ബി) ആൺകുട്ടികളെത്ര; പെൺകുട്ടികളെത്ര;

(സി) എത്രയെത്ര ആൺകുട്ടികളും പെൺകുട്ടികളും ഉണ്ട് ഓരോ ക്ലാസ്സിലും?

റാവു സാഹിബ് ഐ. എൻ. മേനോൻ: (എ) ൧,൨൩൫.

(ബി) ആൺകുട്ടികൾ ൭൬൫, പെൺകുട്ടികൾ ൪൭൦.

(സി)

	ഏറാം ക്ലാസ്സ്	ആൺകുട്ടികൾ	പെൺകുട്ടികൾ
Form	VI	൭൩	൨൩
	V	൩൯	൨൦
	IV	൩൯	൪൦
	III	൨൪	൩൩
	II	൭൪	൪൩
	I	൩൪	൪൩
Class	IV	൭൩	൪൩
	III	൩൩	൩൩
	II	൩൨	൩൯
	I	൨൨	൩൨

Mr. V. J. Mathai *(Planters)*: In view of the fact that there are 450 girl students in the school will the Government sympathetically consider the question of opening up a school?

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon *(Director of Public Instruction)*: They will consider.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri)*: What is the policy of the Government as far as education is concerned. Is it co-education or separate school for boys and girls.

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon *(Director of Public Instruction)*: As the Hon'ble Member hinself is aware we have got a large number of mixed schools. We have also in certain centres schools which are purely for boys or girls. I am afraid that there has not been any definite formulation of policy with regard to the question of co-education. In fact there are mixed schools with Head Mistresses. I think the question really deserves serious consideration, whether it is proper, necessary, or salutary to have co-education.

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